The CRISIS

ANNUAL CHILDREN'S NUMBER

OCTOBER, 1923 FIFTEEN CENTS A COPY

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THE CRISIS

A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AND COPYRIGHTED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE AT 69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y., CONDUCTED BY W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS; JESSIE REDMON FAUSET, LITERARY EDITOR; AUGUSTUS GRANVILLE DILL, BUSINESS MANAGER.

Vol. 26 No. 6 OCTOBER, 1923 Whole No. 156

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Pictures of 150 Children.

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THE CRISIS

Vol. 26. No. 6 OCTOBER, 1923 Whole No. 156

Opinion of W. E. B. Du Bois

OUR CHILDREN

OUT of 300 photographs of the most interesting children in the world we have picked out 150 for reproduction. It was heart-breaking work. We left out dozens of pictures just as striking and beautiful as those we publish. We apologize to 150 fond parents; but what could we do? Our space and our purse are limited, but, believe us, our affection for the kiddies present and absent is unlimited.

CARRIE M. OLIVER
Zanesville, Ohio

JOY

MY friend turned her great dark eyes upon me and said:

"Can't you put anything joyful and happy into THE CRISIS?"

I surveyed her with thoughtful astonishment. Why, said I with a puzzled wrinkle—why there's the Horizon each month——

"Yes," she persisted, unrelenting, "there's the Horizon and it stands alone. All else is sorrow and complaint. Even the stories and the poems end wrong."

I fingered the last three numbers thoughtfully and then I replied.

Few have more joy in life than I. The sunshine of morning—the patter of rain at night; the delight of motion; the rollick of laughter; the love of dancing and charm of friends; a good novel and my Lady Nicotine; candy and giggling children; the silent colorful movie and the theatre; an argument in verse or intricate prose and the beauty and wonder of human souls—all these appeal to me so tremendously that it seldom occurs to me that most men do not find life supremely beautiful and interesting.

And because life is essentially good and fine, I fight Death and Evil with the more abandon and joust in full and mad career against prejudice, murder and insult because, without these, life could be even more marvellous than it is.

I dare to look Hell in the face because I believe in Heaven. I dare to tell the Truth because I believe that ultimate Truth joins hands with Beauty and Goodness. Our stories may often end "wrong" but they "dream true" and find in the very evil and disappointment of life a far off beauty of form and some fine glory in bitterness.

And yet—and yet, perhaps my good and frank friend is right, perhaps because there are so many to echo the Good, that the CRISIS with over-weening grimness uplifts the Bad, "lest we forget". Curious and

thankless duty, God wot! But which is more dangerous: the joy that knows no evil, or the joy that faces it full and lives?

THIRD PAN-AFRICAN CONGRESS

PAN-AFRICA is still an idea rather than a fact. Two Pan African Congresses have been held and a third is planned to push this idea nearer realization. The first was a war congress, held under the martial law of Paris in 1919. Both England and America refused passports to delegates. The second held in 1921 in England, Belgium and France began to gather aspects of a real world movement but met internal difficulties based on particularism and the economic jealousy of Imperialism.

FRANCES P. BROWN, HARTFORD, CONN.

M. Santos-Pinto, a Portuguese mulatto of the finest type, invited the Third Pan African Congress to assemble in Lisbon. Suddenly he died and M. Isaac Béton, a black French assistant professor in a Paris high school found his work as secretary greatly hampered by apparent lack of interest and poverty of funds. In truth M. Béton did not realize that he was dealing not with an established institution but only with a great dream. He finally postponed the meeting of the Third Congress from its original date in September.

Thereupon the Executive Committee through its acting Chairman, Dr. DuBois came to the rescue. They were unwilling to let the slow but encouraging work of six long years seem to stop or even lag and they have therefore decided to hold the Third Pan-African Congress in London and Lisbon in November. Robert Broadhurst of London, Rayford Logan of Paris and José de Magalhaes of Lisbon are the local centers of coöperation and it is hoped that the greatest of all Pan-African Congresses will assemble in 1923.

Interested persons may write the editor of THE CRISIS.

SLEMP

THE appointment of Bascom Slemp as Secretary to the President of the United States is a blow so serious and fatal that we have not ceased to gasp at it.

Slemp is a white Southerner.

He has grown rich from monopoly and low wages.

He has been openly shown in Congress to be a collector of political blackmail.

He is the leader of the "Lily whites" and has physically kicked Negroes even out of his own party convention so that they were compelled to run an independent ticket. He has brazenly declared himself opposed to Negro suffrage.

He voted against the Dyer Anti-lynching Bill.

It is openly charged that he has

been appointed in order to buy up venal Southern votes in the next Republican convention.

And this is the man who is the official representative of Calvin Coolidge and through whose hands every letter and every person must pass before they get to the eye and ear of the President of the United States!

MR. BOK

MR. BOK wishes to stop War. That is easy. Stop despising men. Stop hating and suspecting "foreigners" and fearing yellow men and enslaving brown and black men. It pays to do these things today. It pays to make and sell arms and amunition; it pays to "develop" the tropics; it pays to kill "niggers". If white men believed Negroes were men even as they are, they would not murder each other in order to mortgage the labor and raw material of Asia and Africa. Reverence for humanity is the end of war.

If you want to know about the Bok Peace prize of $100,000 write to The American Peace Award, 342 Madison Avenue, New York.

Vernon O. Gilmore, Baltimore

SHADEN FREUDE

WE are taking a mean, almost criminal and utterly indefensible joy these days at lynching, licking and mob rule in these lawless United States. With our thumbs shamelessly locked in our arm pits we are leaning back at a perilous angle and singing "I told you so!" in the most cheerful of voices. For fifty years you have murdered our men, raped our women, stolen our property and maimed our children body and soul; and when we told you that this failure of government, decency, morals and mercy was your problem more than ours, you grinned at us pityingly and sent bibles and red shirts to the heathen. But it's coming home, Old Top—it's coming home. It is the lynching and murder and insult of white folks that is reddening this awful land today and you cannot stop it. It is not simply the Ku Klux Klan; it is not simply weak officials; it is not simply inadequate, unenforced law; it is deeper, far deeper than all this: it is the ingrained spirit of mob and murder, the despising of women and the capitalization of children born of 400 years of Negro slavery and 4000 years of government for private profit.

We're sorry we're glad. We wish we were big enough to be dissolved in tears at the present plight of the Associated White Lynchers and Murderers of America. But we're not; we're just plain tickled at this blood-soaked land.

PHOTOGRAPHY

WHY do not more young colored men and women take up photography as a career? The average white photographer does not know how to deal with colored skins and having neither sense of their delicate beauty of tone nor will to learn, he makes a horrible botch of portraying them. From the South especially the pictures that come to us, with few exceptions, make the heart ache.

Yet here is a fine and paying career for artist and artisan, for man and woman. Scurlock in Washington, Battey and Bedou in the South

and several in the West have attained high rank in their artistry. Good incomes are possible and excellent social service. Why are there not more colored photographers?

FROM OUR WHITE FRIENDS

A WHITE attorney in Florida writes us:

"Permit me to express the utmost admiration of yourself and of your associates who conduct THE CRISIS. I am sorry it hasn't a larger circulation here and I was obliged to make inquiry as to the reason. I found what you no doubt already know that certain ill-advised and self-appointed guardians of the colored people here had suggested that it was 'safer' to discontinue the solicitation of subscriptions and the delivery of copies of your paper. Personally, I am convinced that your paper should be in the hands of every intelligent Negro, as well as that if the truths which you so eloquently and so appealingly present, could be realized by colored people generally there would be no 'problem.'"

One who signs herself a "southern white lady" writes us from Texas concerning a man convicted five times for alleged murder:

"Enclosed you will find a clipping from a local Texas paper. This Negro, an ignorant and poor man has been charged with all the murders committed in and around Waco, Texas, during the last fourteen months. He has no counsel except that appointed by the biased local court, because of his inability to employ one. The Negroes of Waco have been threatened with serious trouble if they got money together to hire lawyers for him.

"Won't you have your organization investigate this case and see if some sort of justice cannot be rendered? Please place this in the hands of someone who will do their utmost to do something worth while. While there are lots of things I do not believe in, still being the descendant of a true old-fashioned southern gentleman, there are some laws we ought to respect even ourselves, if we are to continue as a nation."

EDUCATION IN ALABAMA

1920-1921

	White	Colored
Expenditure per pupil—rural schools	16.35	4.41
Expenditure per pupil—city schools	34.81	12.10
Total for State	20.85	6.09
Average number days attendance per pupil, rural	81	64
Average number days attendance per pupil, city	138	112
Total for State	94	74
Average salary (male)	676	246
Average salary (female)	621	284
Total teachers employed (male)	2,216	625
Total teachers employed (female)	8,155	2,140
Kindergarten enrollment	907	33
High School enrollment	38,306	1,780
(No Negroes in County High Schools or State Secondary Agricultural Schools)		
(Only provision for training colored teachers at Tuskegee)		
Value of buildings, sites and equipment per pupil enrolled, 1920-1921	48.97	13.88
Percentage of teachers holding 2 lowest grades of certificates	60.5	93.5
Population, 1920	1,228,832	908,282

The Stirling Discrimination bill permits and encourages this state of things to continue with Federal funds to emphasize it.

HARRIS B. GAINES, CHICAGO, ILL.

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THE STERLING DISCRIMINATION BILL

FLORENCE KELLEY

WHEN the new Congress meets, in December, a powerful propaganda is to be expected, for a new federal Department with a new member of the Cabinet at its head as Secretary of Education. President Harding announced his desire to create a new Cabinet position, and repeatedly endorsed the idea of a Department of Education and Welfare.

For the colored people in recent years the Anti-Lynching bill alone compared in importance with this measure. And this will be true in the coming Congress, because the danger that the Sterling Education bill may pass is now great.

If this measure becomes a law in its present form, it will legalize discrimination against equal public education for Negroes in the fifteen Southern States which are the home of Negro illiteracy. It will back that discrimination with a federal law and one hundred million federal dollars a year.

The National Education Association has renewed its endorsement of a Federal Department of Education, this proposal having been before several Congresses. It was first known as the Smith-Towner and more recently as the Sterling-Towner bill. In the new House of Representatives it will get a new name, for Representative Towner has been sent to govern Porto Rico. But in the new Senate it will doubtless remain the Sterling bill, having been sponsored by Senator Sterling of South Dakota, since Senator Hoke Smith, who first introduced it, was defeated.

The National Education Association has engaged Miss Charle Williams, of Memphis, Tennessee, to advocate this bill before Congress, and to represent the Association in the Women's Joint Congressional Committee. This is the ablest body of women at work for legislation in this country. It represents 13 national organizations of women, and three composed of men and women. Of the three, one is the National Education Association, which joined for the express purpose of pushing the Sterling bill.

This association means business. It means to pass the bill, obtain a Federal Department of Education with a Secretary in the Cabinet and one hundred million dollars annually to be distributed, fifteen million for maintaining the Department and eighty-five million among the States under the observation, *but by no means under the control or effective guidance of the Secretary.*

As to this the bill is explicit. It says (Section 13): "All the educational facilities encouraged by the provisions of this Act and accepted by a State shall be organized, supervised, and administered exclusively by the legally constituted State and local authorities of said State, and the Secretary of Education shall exercise no authority in relation thereto; and this Act shall not be construed to imply Federal Control of Education within the States, nor to impair the freedom of the States in the conduct and management of their respective school systems." Can language be clearer?

Why should this apply in the fifteen Southern States? Why should Federal funds derived chiefly from Northern States which educate White and Black, native and alien, be used to perpetuate discrimination

PAUL V. EDWARDS
Mebane, N. C.

JOSEPH W. THOMPSON
Miami, Fla.

and to give it specific, statutory approval and backing of Congress? *Why* give this power to States which have specialized in producing illiteracy both White and Black? Why is the Secretary thus shorn of all administrative power?

For colored people, American, Japanese, Chinese or Indian, the interest of the National Education Association in the Sterling bill is a menace. For what has the Association ever done for the public education of the Negroes? What is its record? To have no record on this vital subject is, for an old established organization of that name, to have a bad record, and calls for the closest attention of colored voters to any measure endorsed by it.

The Sterling bill, in its present form, is its own worst condemnation. It is not new. It is by no means a trial draft. Its worst vices have been amended into it. As first introduced, before the World War, it was free from the provisions which now make it a menace to the Negro Race, and call upon all enlightened citizens to oppose it as actively as they push the Anti-Lynching bill.

The Sterling bill misleads by its noble statement of its purposes, in distributing millions of dollars annually among the states. People who do not personally know conditions of Negro life in the South are attracted by the title and the phrases "in order to encourage the States to remove illiteracy", "to encourage the States to equalize educational opportunities", "to encourage the States in the promotion of physical education", "to encourage the States in the preparation of teachers for public school service". The ordinary reader does not look sharply at the arrangements for carrying them into action.

The title tells us, in brief, that it is to create a Department of Education, and appropriate money for it; and to provide funds to encourage the States in the promotion and support of education "and for other purposes". But not until we reach sections 7, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 do we see the five times reiterated provision, quoted above, for the reinforcement of white domination in the field of public education in fifteen Southern states by giving explicit sanction and continued power to the "State and local authorities" in all the states, these fifteen included.

Public School administration in these states has been for a half century America's one great monument to incompetence. It is the "State and local authorities" in these states whose achievements were revealed to the whole world in the illiteracy found by the draft.

Three of the four specifically stated aims of the bill particularly affect colored people, and our criticisms are here confined to these. There are other vices which will affect other States, among them what looks like deliberate provision for unpunished waste of Federal funds. But they are aside from the main theme of this article which is to appeal to Negro voters, men and women, to ward off a grave danger in the field of Southern public education.

Section 7 "to remove illiteracy" allots $7,500,000 for the instruction of illiterates fourteen years old and over, not including the foreign born. They are taken care of elsewhere. But the money is to be spent by the "State and local authorities" "in accordance with the laws of the State" "in like manner as the founds provided by state and local authorities for the same purposes; and those authorities shall determine the courses of study, plans and methods for carrying out the purposes of the Section within the State".

This is the fatal vice of the measure. We have seen it coupled with the denial of

GLORA O. FITZGEROLD
New Brunswick, N. J.

JAY R. HICKS
Topeka, Kan.

power to the proposed Secretary of Education. It recurs and vitiates each of the noble aims. Those who have failed in the past are commissioned to go on failing in the future. They have varied all the way from the recently adopted standards and efforts of North Carolina to the 100 per cent discrimination of Crisp County, Georgia, without one single public school for colored children within the boundaries of the county.

The largest single sum of Federal money dealt with is $50,000,000 in section 9, and this is accordingly an especially alarming section, particularly when considered in connection with a clause in Section 12. This latter forbids the use of the Federal funds for the purchase, rental, erection, preservation or repair of any building or equipment, or the purchase or rental of any land. This gives an ironical significance to the noble aims set forth in section 9. No public school buildings for Negro children!

Fifty millions are to be spent "to encourage the States to equalize educational opportunities for the children of the several States". Standards have to be met by the States which share in this. The money is to be used—in public, elementary and secondary schools—for the partial payment of teachers' salaries, for better instruction and longer school terms, especially in rural schools and schools in sparsely settled localities, more and better libraries, etc.

The burning question arises "*Which* children in the several States?"

Only those States are to share in the fifty million (according to Section 9) which by law provide: (a) A legal school term of at least 24 weeks in each year for the benefit of *all* children of school age; (b) a compulsory school attendance law requiring *all* children between 7 and 14 years to attend *some* school for at least 24 weeks a year.

Unfortunately nothing guarantees the faithful execution of these provisions. The states need only provide by law. Nothing more! And to make life easier for "the State and local authorities" this noble Section 9 provides, in the very next lines, that "funds may be paid to a state prevented by its Constitution from full compliance with these requirements, if they are approached as closely as Constitutional limitations will permit".

In some Southern States, a compulsory education law has to be accepted County by County. Instead of requiring a State to modernize its Constitution first and get its federal money afterwards, it is to get the money anyhow. But why should this be? Why should such ultra laggard states be treated with ultra laxity? Why should not all participants in the fifty millions change their constitutions to meet such elementary requirements as a legal school year of 24 weeks and compulsory attendance of all children 7 to 14 years old?

Section 9 is one long, complicated deception for the colored people of the South. For how can children be compelled to attend school for whom no public school buildings exist, and none can be built from the federal funds?

Has the leopard changed his spots? Does any experienced person believe that the "State and local authorities" in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina will suddenly increase taxes to build sufficient public schools to enable the Negro children to obey a sweeping compulsory education law? They do not build schools enough for the white mill children. What will they do with the Negro children?

LOUISA M. COOK
Roanoke, Va.

ALEXANDER M. HALEY
Jackson, Tenn.

Wherever the great mass of Negro children attend school, if at all, not in public school buildings taught by public school teachers, but in churches, lodge halls or in private homes where colored teachers are paid by Negro parents, there the allotments of Federal money should be correspondingly reduced. But these are the States taken care of by Section 9 which lets them have Federal money because their State Constitutions are bad!

This release from compliance with the modest standards set up for the States robs Section 9 of what might have been a considerable merit, namely, the stipulation that the fifty millions fund is to be allotted to the States only one half in the proportion that their children of school age bear to such children in the whole country; and the second half in the proportion that their public schools teachers holding public school positions bear to the whole number of public school teachers so employed. When no public school buildings can be built with the federal fund for Negro children, *where* are the public school teachers to hold public school positions while teaching them?

A second complicated deception for the Southern Negroes is Section 11. This provides an annual sum of fifteen million dollars for preparation of teachers for public school service. There are to be "scholarships for talented young persons" and facilities for improvement of those who are already in service." *But* these millions like the fifty millions mentioned in Section 9 are to be "distributed and administered in accordance with the laws of the States" by "the State and local authorities".

It will be asked why we assume the worst for the Southern Negroes from the "State and local authorities". The answer is that we can foretell the Future only from the Present and the Past. And actions continued over half a century reveal settled policies and indicate determined intention. North Carolina alone seems to have entered upon a modern path. But one swallow does not make a summer, and moreover North Carolina's changes are far from revolutionary.

It may be asked: Are you then so hopeless of federal aid for Negro education that you oppose the policy? By no means! Illiteracy must go and for this Federal aid is absolutely necessary.

But *this* bill must be fundamentally rewritten, or it will do more harm than good, confirming ancient evils, while experimenting with reforms that, if properly safeguarded, might prove of great value.

Finally, it will certainly be asked: What can we do? We can act! The Colored Press should inform itself and its readers about the misleading character of the bill so far as it concerns Negro education in the Southern States.

The rest of us can register as voters and use our votes in the twelve states whose legislatures will be in session, in electing friends of the Anti-Lynching bill and similar bills in the States. These friendly legislators can also be pledged for a Resolution calling upon Congress to provide Federal aid to education in a form safely including Negro education in the South.

Finally, all who readily inform themselves about the bill can help greatly by writing to their Senators and Representatives, asking to have the Sterling bill so rewritten as to safeguard the interests of the Negro children in the South.

BABY

ARTHUR S. GRAY

BUNDLE of jollity
Of the best quality—
Baby's the sweetest thing under the sun;
Prattling so merrily,
Child thou art verily
Symbol of Heaven—its joys begun.

2

Message from Heaven thou,
Teaching all creatures how
Faith well directed brings every boon.
God's love reflecting, see
How it illumines thee!
Babyhood days pass but only too soon!

3

Into thine eyes so clear,
Hopeful and glad we peer,
Seeing thy fame penetrate every clime;
O, may thy purity
In thy maturity
Cling to thee always as now in thy prime!

COLORED CHILDREN JOIN IN THE HEALTH GAME

A GREAT game is in progress among the children of today. It is a game that children love to play for it brings fun and laughter and wholesome competition. It is the game of Health. Time was when the teaching of health habits was confined to the family dinner table, where sonny received a box on the ear if he refused to drink his milk or a good spanking if he shoved aside his morning cereal in favor of a second helping of jam.

But that time is past. Today, children are surprising their parents by calling for milk and whole wheat bread, for green vegetables and all the other foods that build strong bodies. In many cases they are teaching their parents what to eat. The reason for this miracle is not far to seek. Go to the public school and there you will find a health program in progress. The health program consists of object talks, illustrated stories, classroom games, simple dramatics, songs and motion pictures. The modern way of teaching health habits has put punishment in the shade. It has relegated the birch rod to the attic.

And the colored children in Philadelphia and nearby cities are going in for the health game as well as the white children. Not one feature of the game is denied them. Almost twenty thousand colored children, enrolled in the public schools of Philadelphia, have—during the past school term, traveled up the road to Healthland.

The guiding genius of the journey is Mrs. Madalene L. Tillman, nutrition worker on the staff of the health department of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council. Mrs. Tillman does not confine her work to the class-room. She is reaching children through the coöperation of churches, Sunday Schools, community houses, women's clubs and, more particularly, in the summer months through the Daily Vacation Bible Schools of Philadelphia.

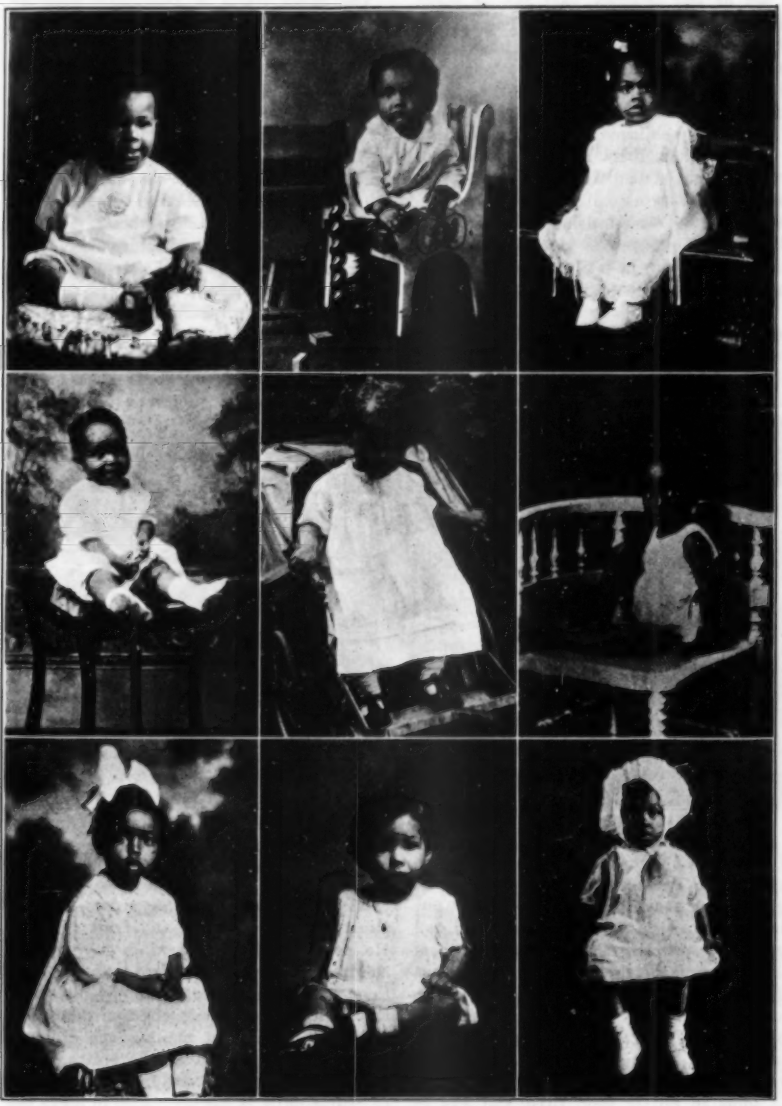
During the past year Mrs. Tillman has also brought the health game to three thousand colored children in the Atlantic City public schools, twenty-four hundred children in the Camden public schools, two thousand in Chester, four thousand in Trenton, N. J., and lesser numbers in Lancaster, Harrisburg, and many small towns in Eastern Pennsylvania.

"Most popular among the health features of this past school year," said Mrs. Tillman, "is the story of 'David and the Good Health Elves'." David was a little boy who wanted to grow big and strong, and Mrs. Tillman brings forth the doll—David. She tucks him into a toy bed to show how David sleeps to keep him well and strong each day. Then she brings forth a miniature tray of foods. There are beets and carrots to put iron in his blood, spinach to sweep out his system and plenty of brown bread and good rich milk to make him grow. That is his dinner. She fills the tray with other foods to show what David eats for breakfast. There is a big dish of warm cereal, an egg perhaps, and a cup of hot chocolate. She points out that coffee is absent because coffee is not good for children, and David knows it will not help him to grow big and strong. And so Mrs. Tillman carries the children through the entire day with David. And every step of the way is acted out with the doll, toy furniture and other illustrations.

For older children Mrs. Tillman has other attractions. "Putting Pep in your Motor" is used for boys of the 7th and 8th grades of school, where anything mechanical makes a strong appeal. She first shows them how power is generated through batteries and is then sent through wires to the motor. She then takes another box where small milk bottles are used to represent batteries, and illustrates how certain foods generate power and strength in the body.

For girls of the 7th and 8th grades of school she has a special attraction. It is called "Inside Paint" and is a talk on the beautifying properties of wholesome foods. Of course, every girl wants to be beautiful, and the talk has proved a popular one during the past year. It tells what foods to eat for healthy glow, smooth clear skin, bright sparkling eyes, and strong white teeth. She speaks of foods in terms of cosmetics, complexion creams and skin lotions.

The best thing about this health program is that the children themselves take an active part in putting it across. There are four short playlets, each requiring a cast



"LE MONDE OU L'ON S'ENNUIE"

Walter Ricks, Jr.
Kings Mountain, N. C.

Walter T. Ellis
Nashville, Tenn.

Constance Shaw
Jamaica, N. Y.

Leonard A. Beasley
Lexington, Ky.

Vivian A. Barnett
Columbus, Ohio

Johannes Andom
Khartoum, Sudan

Minnie L. Bell
Los Angeles, Cal.

Jeanne C. Moses
New Orleans, La.

Rowena V. Littlepage
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

of ten or less children, that can be given with very little preparation. These playlets deal with the importance of milk, with its journey from the farm to the table, and with its use in other countries.

There is one large play, requiring a cast of about sixty children, "The Milk Fairies". It deals with a little boy who wanted to grow big and strong and athletic but who just wouldn't drink milk. He falls asleep and dreams. To his bedside come troups of fairies. One group tells him they are mineral fairies and have come to give him strength, a group of sturdy boys, dressed in baseball togs, call themselves the protein boys and offer to build him a strong body and good muscles. There are three dainty fairies who call themselves vitamines.

The Mask Game is frequently used by Mrs. Tillman in teaching health to younger children. There are four large masks—the coffee face, a long, drawn, frowning face with deep furrows and wrinkles; the milk bottle face, wearing a bright, wholesome, congenial smile; the fruit face, made up of rosy apples for cheeks, a big luscious banana for a mouth and a pear-shaped head; and the vegetable face, a kindly, beaming little face, made up of carrots, beets, spinach, and other wholesome vegetables surrounded by a head of cabbage. These masks are worn by four children while Mrs. Tillman tells the story of the food kingdom, about to elect its king. Coffee is aspiring for the honor and, if chosen, promises to rule with a mighty hand, giving headaches to the

THE MASK GAME

Without their aid, they tell him, he can never grow as he should. Johnnie is delighted and asks them to help him. But they run to a large milk bottle and tell him if he wants their help he can find them all in the milk bottle. Johnnie doesn't like milk and he tells them so. In comes a fine, sturdy, little boy—larger and stronger than Johnnie. He is The Boy-Johnnie-Might-Have-Been. Music starts up and the whole group join in a series of calisthenics. Johnnie joins in but is soon tired and has to stop while The-Boy-Johnnie-Might-Have-Been is still going strong. After the drill Johnnie agrees to seek the aid of his milk bottle fairies so that he, too, will grow as big and strong as The-Boy-He-Might-Have-Been.

children, stunting their growth and spoiling their appetites. He promises to make all children his slaves. Milk enters, accompanied by the vegetable and fruit children. He promises, if chosen king, to help the children grow well and strong and to keep them happy. He is supported by his allies, the fruit and vegetable children who offer to stand by him in making the children sturdy. The children of the entire group are then permitted to vote for the king, and, of course, Milk is elected. And to make the whole lesson extra convincing, the vanquished candidate and the chosen king are then allowed to indulge in a real fist fight, and as the milk mask is worn by the sturdiest boy the coffee boy is vanquished and pushed out of the class-room.

National · Association · for · the ··· Advancement · of · Colored · People.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

THE CRISIS goes to press too early for full reports of the 14th annual conference of the N. A. A. C. P. The program of the main sessions was as follows:

Wednesday, August 29: Migration as a Factor in Solving the Race Problem. Speakers: Capt. Arthur B. Spingarn presiding; Hon. W. W. Gordon, Mayor of Kansas City; Hon. J. H. Brady; Lester A. Walton of N. Y. *World;* Bishop W. T. Vernon, A. M. E. Church of South Africa; Judge Ira W. Jayne of Detroit.

Thursday, August 30: Ways to Interracial Peace. George W. Gross of Denver, presiding; Walter F. White; Mrs. Thomas W. Bickett, of Raleigh, N. C.; William Pickens; Dr. G. W. Lucas of New Orleans.

Friday, August 31: Meeting the Challenge of the Mob. Isadore Martin, presiding; Representative Leonidas C. Dyer of 8th Missouri district; T. A. MacNeal, editor Kansas *Farmer and Mail and Breeze;* T. G. Nutter, Charleston, W. Va.

Sunday, September 2: Mass Meeting 3 P. M., Kansas City Convention Hall. Defeating the Mob in Arkansas. Capt. Arthur B. Spingarn, presiding; Hon. Arthur M. Hyde, Governor of Missouri; Hon. Frank H. Cromwell, Mayor of Kansas City, Mo.; James Weldon Johnson, Secretary Advancement Association.

Monday, September 3: The Menace of Segregation in the North, and The Negro and Public Health. Dr. George E. Cannon of Jersey City, presiding; Dr. W. G. Alexander; Miss Mary E. McDowell, Commissioner of Public Welfare of Chicago.

Tuesday, September 4: Spingarn Medal Award. Dr. G. W. Lucas, New Orleans. Hon. C. B. Griffith, Attorney General of Kansas; Professor George Washington Carver of Tuskegee; William Pickens, Field Secretary of the Advancement Association.

President Coolidge sent the following message: "I have long regarded this gathering as representative of one of the most useful and effective efforts in behalf of the colored people of the country, and sincerely trust that its sessions this year may be as productive of beneficial results as they have been in the past."

Extracts from some of the speeches follow. Mrs. Thomas W. Bickett, widow of Governor Bickett of North Carolina said:

"We are a long, long way from solving the race problem in the South but we have made a hopeful beginning. As interested, thoughtful, white men and women we are seeking through our civic and religious organizations to meet in a spirit of coöperation the leading men and women of the Negro race in the community in which we live. We are coöperating in a study of Negro community life, in housing and sanitation, better neighborhood conditions, educational opportunities and the needs of Negro women and children especially. We are becoming increasingly conscious of the fact that as those in authority, our responsibility towards the Negro cannot be evaded and many of our people are going forward with a determination that no unfair advantage shall be taken of the Negro, but that he shall receive justice and fair treatment which are his due, and which we cannot withhold if we wish to retain our self-respect."

Congressman L. C. Dyer said:

"Without relaxation and with confidence we will continue the fight for legislation by the 68th Congress that will make lynchings a national crime in the United States. It is now a national disgrace. We are in a better position now for coöperation and assistance by all law-abiding people to accomplish our purpose than we have been before. This is due to the knowledge gained by the people generally with respect to this crime, its causes, and the fact that it is purely, with little exception, simply a matter of race persecution and mistreatment.

"Those who have in the past countenanced this crime of lynching have made, as an excuse, that lynchings were the results of certain crimes committed by Negroes. We have been able, very generally, to show that

this is not a fact. The lynchings that have occurred in the United States during the first six months of this year compare favorably, as to the causes, with lynchings that have occurred during the past thirty-five years. I include a statement touching those of this year. They are as follows:

JANUARY

2—Rosewood, Florida—Samuel Carter, colored; charge, assisting a Negro to escape. Shot to death.

3—Lawrence County, Miss.—Benjamin Webster, colored; charge, killing a road contractor. Taken from a deputy sheriff who was bringing the prisoner from Jackson where he had been held for safekeeping. Hanged.

4—Shreveport, Caddo Parish, La.—Leslie Legget, Spaniard; charge, that he was a Negro trying to associate with white women. His employer, a white grocer, with whom he roomed, said he was a Spaniard. He was shot to death.

5—Rosewood, Florida—Lesty Gordon, a colored woman. No charge. In the general burning of dwellings of Negroes in connection with the attack on the colored settlement by whites, she was shot to death as she was leaving her burning dwelling.

5—....., Florida—Mingo Williams, colored. No charge reported. Killed in a general hunt for Jesse Hunter, charged with rape. Shot to death.

6—Rosewood, Florida—James Carrier, colored; charge, resisting posse searching for Hunter. Shot to death.

16—Harrison, Boone County, Ark.—E. C. Gregor, white, charge, being a railroad striker and resisting a committee investigating the burning of railroad bridges. Hanged.

17—Newberry, Alachua Co., Fla.—Abraham Wilson, colored; charge, cattle stealing. Had been convicted and sentenced to a fine of $300 or a jail sentence of six months. Taken from jail during the absence of the deputy sheriff on guard and hanged.

FEBRUARY

—Bishop, Nueces Co., Texas—J. G. Smith, colored physician; charge, trying to act like a white man and not knowing his place. Had been arrested and placed in jail for reckless driving. Was taken from jail and killed and body partly burned.

3—Hancock Co., Ga.—George Butts, colored; charge, wounding an officer of the law. Shot to death.

3—Hancock Co., Ga.—Unnamed man, colored; charge, wounding an officer of the law. Shot to death.

APRIL

29—Columbia, Boone Co., Mo.—James Scott, colored; charge, attempted rape. Mob burned iron door of jail with acetylene torch, took prisoner and hanged him from a bridge.

JUNE

7—Palm Beach, Palm Beach Co., Fla.—Henry Simmons, colored; charge, suspected of having shot and killed policeman. Appears that no attempt was made to arrest him. Hanged and body riddled with bullets.

11—Ashland, Benton Co., Miss.—Unnamed man, colored; charge, that in February, 1923, he had stabbed a white man named Byrd to death who had charged the colored man with having stolen some property from Byrd. The two men worked for the same construction gang. The white man is reported to have attempted to search the Negro and was stabbed so severely that he later died. The colored man was later arrested and placed in jail. Mob took prisoner out of town, hanged him and riddled body with bullets.

15—Homestead, Dade Co., Fla.—Simmons, colored; charge, shooting and killing marshal of town in a liquor raid. Did not come into the hands of the law. Bound to tree and shot to death.

"The only thing that will put a stop to lynchings is the enactment into law of legislation that will punish members of mobs, county and state officials, and communities that cause and permit this crime.

"There is scarcely an intelligent person today who makes the claim that such a law is unconstitutional. Practically everyone recognizes now that the Congress has the power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce that part of the 14th Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which says that no State 'shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws.' Our right to do this, so far as the 14th Amendment is conerned, is the same upon which we acted in providing a law for the enforcement of the 18th Amendment.

"Practically the only opposition we hear now against a Federal Anti-Lynching Law is the cry that the Congress is invading 'States rights.' How silly this claim is, is made known to every person when it is shown that in the last 35 years, there have been more than 4,000 known lynchings in the United States and that in scarcely an instance have there been any convictions of members of mobs and those responsible for this crime. If we should recognize 'States rights' in this matter, we will be simply conceding the fact that mobs shall be permitted to lynch people without thought or possibility of punishment by the States. This opposition to this legislation is nothing more than the desire that this crime of

lynching shall continue to go unpunished, that mob law shall continue to prevail and take the place of the courts.

"It is surprising that newspapers will continue to argue against this legislation for this reason. Some splendid newspapers are now supporting this legislation, but many others are not and are trying to excuse their opposition by crying out that the Congress is invading States rights and State laws. In most cases, newspapers take this position because they find it pleasing to their subscribers, a great many of whom are yet so filled with race prejudice that they are in favor of continued lynchings. If the great newspapers of the country would all help us in this campaign for law and order and not think so much of pleasing their subscribers and advertisers we would soon be able to put this law upon the Statutes of the United States."

Mary E. McDowell, Commissioner of Public Welfare, Chicago, said:

"Because of abnormal conditions in many cities, we are compelled to consider the housing of the colored people as if it were an emergency health problem. Prejudice has made housing an emergency matter that has to be met by both races, black and white, coöperating to secure for all the children of all the people the best conditions of living.

"Every child has certain inalienable rights, the right to be born and reared in rooms that have sunshine, fresh air and space; the right to an education; the right to play and work under conditions that develop, not stunt, body and soul. The nation also has the right to demand these rights for every child of every complexion. Dark rooms are a menace to health and to morals in any house where a family is crowded into a few rooms. Germs of immorality are bred in darkness and in overcrowding quite as much as tuberculosis germs.

"The rumor that Negroes depreciate property is only a half truth. Colored people have been compelled to enter neighborhoods after whites had begun to move out. Wabash Avenue in Chicago illustrates this point. The white people wanted to go to the North Shore, leaving behind very good buildings, which then became the homes of colored people, but the depreciation began when the white people first became ambitious to join the Lake Shore society and moved from the neighborhood."

The following message to the People of the United States was unanimously adopted:

A Message to the People of the United States

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in Fourteenth Annual Conference assembled, reaffirms the principles for which it has always stood and most solemnly pledges itself to use all of the means at its command to the furtherance of the task which it has undertaken until that task is done.

It sends greetings to the eleven million of American colored people in whose behalf it is working and the one hundred thousand members, both white and colored, it represents.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People feels gratified over the measure of awakening of the public conscience as touching the evils it is combating affecting the colored people. It is a fact that the indifference and lethargy with which these evils were treated in the past are breaking away. Agencies have been put in operation in various sections of the country to remedy if not to uproot some of these evils since the Association has been holding them up to the public gaze and demanding that they be done away with.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, speaking directly for its membership of one hundred thousand and feeling that it represents the sentiments of twelve million colored people of the United States, calls the attention of the American people to the following truths:

1. That the destinies of the Negro and white races of the American continent are inseparable; that the races must, therefore, in the fullest sense work together for the realization of the principles on which the American nation was founded.

2. That spurious science and mendacious propaganda alleging racial inferiority are treason to the brotherhood of man without which no nation can endure.

3. That unless the humblest citizen is guaranteed his citizenship rights there can be no true security for anyone in the land.

4. That the mob and the spirit of intolerance which the mob represents are a danger to all achievements of mankind represented in all organized society.

We therefore urge upon the American

people that they take the first indispensable step toward combating the mob and the shame and the disgrace which the mob has for thirty-five years put upon the name of America.

We ask the American people to insist upon the enactment of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill which would place punishment of the mob in the hands of the Federal Government when the states refuse or are unable to do their duty as they have refused and have been unable for thirty-five years.

We ask the President and the Congress of the United States that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution be made something more than a scrap of paper, and that the Negro universally deprived of the vote in the Southern States be granted the ballot upon the same condition and with the same qualifications as those imposed upon all other citizens and thus remove the injustice of taxation without representation.

We ask that the troops of the United States be withdrawn from the black republic of Haiti, illegally seized in 1916 and since then lawlessly held by virtue of superior force.

We ask that the President of the United States, representing the spirit of fairness in the American people, redeem the pledges made by the late and regretted President Harding that the Tuskegee Hospital built for colored World War veterans, upon ground given to the nation by Tuskegee Institute, be manned entirely by a colored personnel.

We ask that the American people demand the release of the fifty-four members of the twenty-fourth Infantry now incarcerated at Leavenworth Federal Penitentiary for their connection with the Houston, Texas, riots of 1917, a riot provoked by continued insults and contumely and finally by violence perpetrated upon colored men wearing the uniform of the United States and dedicated to the service of their country in war time.

To American citizens of African descent we have a special word to say:

The time has come when allegiance to any party on historical grounds is no longer required or expedient. We urge them to a new political emancipation. We urge them to promulgate their demands upon the basis of the welfare of the entire race and in casting their votes in the coming election to hold that welfare paramount to allegiance to any political party.

We urge every man and woman of color in the United States to realize that this is an age in which power can be exerted only through organized effort, and that the most effective instrument that we have now for exerting this power is the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. We therefore appeal to all persons in favor of common justice and equal opportunity to unite with us and join this organization. It is not necessary to recapitulate the achievements of this body and it would be impossible in any brief document to do so. For the sake, however, of recalling to colored Americans and to United States citizens generally what we stand for, we desire to reiterate our insistance upon the following program:

1. Complete and full citizenship rights for the American Negro in the exercise of the ballot, before the law, in the courts, in the protection and sanctity of life and property rights, in the use and in the accommodations of public conveyances and in places of public resort whether railroads, street cars, restaurants or places of amusement.

2. Respect for the colored American citizen as an individual in accordance with his achievements and his merit, and respect for the race in view of its progress of half a century unparalleled anywhere in the world at any time.

We denounce the use of the word Negro in connection with crime in newspaper headlines giving the malignantly false impression that the Negro is more prone to commit crime than any other race and especially the lie that the Negro is by nature a rapist.

We make this appeal to the people of the United States in the interest of our beloved country, realizing as all good citizens will realize that race hatred and prejudice founded upon ignorance and oppression are dangerous to every citizen, white and black, and that it is the duty of every citizen to coöperate with us in holding that true Americanism consists in tolerance, respect and a determination to uphold the human as well as the citizenship rights of every man and woman of whatever race or creed.

LITTLE MEN AND WOMEN

John E. Hodge
Kansas City, Kan.

Dorothy H. Hodge
Kansas City, Kan.

Lloyd S. Hathcock
Dayton, Ohio

Helmar B. Thomas
Charleston, W. Va.

Eugene Rowley
Maysville, Ky.

Hilda E. Turner
New Orleans, La.

Kelsey Pharr, Jr.
Miami, Fla.

Robert E. Smith, Jr.
St. Augustine, Fla.

Robert C. Richards
Jersey City, N. J.

THE ORIGIN OF NEGRO SLAVERY IN BRAZIL

ROY NASH

INASMUCH as so authoritative a work as *The Negro in the New World*, by Sir Harry H. Johnston, makes the statement that African slaves were not introduced in Brazil until the Dutch began raiding the coast in the seventeenth century, it is perhaps worth while setting the matter straight. "From 1612 the Dutch made efforts to establish plantation colonies in northeast Brazil, and began to introduce Negroes from west Africa to assist them," says Johnston. "Their slave-trade with Northeast Brazil probably introduced the first Negroes into that region." R. B. Cunninghame Graham states dogmatically, "Negroes were unprocurable, as the slave trade in Brazil only began in 1574."

I first ran into conflicting testimony in an old *History of Brazil* written by Andrew Grant, M.D., in 1809:

The new governor (i.e. Thomas de Souza first governor-general, 1549-53) when fully convinced of the impossibility of reducing the natives to a state of slavery, or of compelling them to submit to the labours of agriculture, next formed the equally unjust and cruel project of importing a sufficient number of Negroes from their newly-acquired settlements in Africa.

Then in *Portugal*, by H. Morse Stephens, I read, in regard to the establishment of the Inquisition in 1536 and consequent driving of many Jews to Brazil:

It was owing to their perspicacity that the sugar-cane, the greatest source of Brazilian wealth, was introduced into the colony from Madeira in the year 1548 and they started the direct slave trade with the Guinea Coast.

Whereupon, I decided to find out what really did happen. A very brief excursion into Portuguese history will set the matter straight:

In 1441 Antão Gonçalves went a hundred leagues further than the Rio d'Ouro, and in the same year Nuno Tristão, the greatest and most daring of all Prince Henry's captains, reached the cape which closes on the south the sort of shoulder formed by northwest Africa, and named it the Cabo Blanco or White Cape. He did more than this; he brought home several captives, including a native prince. The capture was hailed with enthusiasm, and from this time the slave trade on the coast of Africa really began.

It is strange that Prince Henry "the Navigator" should have been the founder of the African slave trade, but so it was, and the reasons are not hard to find. The provinces of the Alemtejo and the Algarves had never been thoroughly populated since their conquest (from the Moors), and the great lords and religious military orders, the owners of those districts, had never been able to bring them properly under cultivation. . . . In 1444 Lançarote, with a fleet of eight ships, went upon a slave-taking expedition, and brought home two hundred captives, who were set to work on the domains of the Order of Christ.

And the Order of Christ kept the slave trade going briskly from that moment. It is interesting to note, in passing, that these first slaves were brown men on the fringe of the desert and not forest Negroes; exploration had not yet reached the black belt.

By 1530, when India had been draining off the best blood of Portugal for thirty years, this was the condition:

The king, the nobles, and the military orders were, however, quite undisturbed by this extensive emigration and rapid depopulation, for their large estates were much more cheaply cultivated by African slaves, who had been imported in such numbers that the Algarves was almost entirely populated by them, and in Lisbon itself they outnumbered the free men by the middle of the sixteenth century. (Stephens, p. 182.) And not only were Alemtejo and Algarves black, but the Azores and Madeira, where sugar was being cultivated with African labor.

Now to Brazil.

The country was discovered in 1500, the first explorers reporting land, jungle, and naked savages; no cities to sack, no gold to loot; whereas every ship returning from India described riches beyond the dreams of avarice, cities full of the accumulated treasures of the ages, a flourishing trade to be wrested from the Infidel—of course nobody with any sense of real values would dream of going to Brazil. It was like offering a diplomat the choice between the Court of St. James and Siam.

Two royal ships only for a long time were despatched to Brazil every year to take out and land there condemned convicts and women of bad character, and to bring back parrots and different varieties of wood,

BROTHERS AND SISTERS

Richard and Shelton Granger
Harrisburg, Pa.

George and Edson Blackman
Reidsville, N. C.

Dorothy and Martha Jones
New Orleans, La.

Olla and Gertrude Lawless
Talladega, Ala.

Willa and Lilia Thomas
Potlach, Idaho

Marjorie and Virginia Greenidge
Detroit, Mich.

Winthrop and Dorothy Ross
Jacksonville, Fla.

Gertrude and Laura Brown
Rome, Ga.

Elizabeth and Gene Robinson
Ft. Smith, Ark.

notably the brazil wood which gave the new country its popular name. A few families of settlers, partly from Madeira and partly from northern Portugal, also went out on their own account, and established themselves in various chosen spots, where they introduced agriculture and tried in vain to make the natives work for them as slaves.*

As neither gold nor silver mines had been found, the government contented itself with sending thither condemned criminals and profligate females. Two ships were freighted annually from Portugal to carry these unfortunate beings to the new world, . . . not an individual could be found voluntarily to emigrate to America.†

Then the rumor drifted back to the old country that the precious metals abounded in Brazil, and apathy vanished as mist in the effulgence of the sun. No tale was too wild to be credited at par. Dreams of an El Dorado haunted the sanest of men, and from 1530 adventurers from all over Europe began to trickle toward equatorial America. The Spaniards with Cortez had just struck it rich, why not they in Brazil? The Crown of Portugal saw that if Brazil was to be held against these freebooters, she had to plant colonies, and quick!

Having her hands more than full in Asia, the Crown fell back upon the feudal system from which she had shaken herself free with such difficulty, and in September, 1532, divided the whole coast of Brazil between thirteen noblemen, with instructions to get busy and defend their new possessions against the corsairs of the French.

Where would they turn for labor in such an emergency? Little Portugal had a population of less than three millions, and Asia was bleeding her white; she had no surplus free labor. This whole gang of *fidalgos* and holy men for *ninety years* had shown such a preference for Negro slave labor that they drove the peasants off the land south of the Tagus. Slavery was an organized, going concern, and the only means by which a Portuguese nobleman could get labor on short notice. The whole institution of Negro slavery went to Brazil along with sugar-cane in the winter of 1532-33: i. e., *before* any really serious attempt by competent, properly armed men, had been made to enslave the Indian!

My authority for this is Joao Ribeiro, whose *Historia do Brazil* (9th ed. 1920) is the standard text in Brazilian *collegios* today:

Brazil did not possess mammals that could be domesticated and cattle were introduced from the Portuguese isles; the culture of *sugar cane* was introduced from the same source (i.e. Madeira) to S. Vicente in 1532 and from there it spread into all the captancies. This was the backbone of agriculture, in such an age and clime the only one possible with the slaves who came from Guinea at the same moment. Large-scale agriculture commenced with slavery and was the origin of the troubles with the Indians, whose induction into bondage (of doubtful legality) had not up to that time assumed dimensions of importance.*

The testimony of these three historians is not conflicting. Grant apparently was a doctor who went out to Rio Janeiro with the flight of the Court of Portugal in 1808; the resources were not open to him that modern scientific historians have. H. Morse Stephens was a distinguished professor, first at Oxford, then at the University of California; his history of Portugal is the first in English and it is not surprising if he were in error about a minor point like the date of introduction of sugar into Brazil. Ribeiro is the best authority of the three by far, on the history of Brazil, and his facts tally with the internal evidence.

With Negro slavery the deep-rooted institution it was in Portugal and the Islands at the time of the discovery of Brazil, it is absurd to suppose that the greatest slavers and plunderers of their day would wait a century and a quarter for the Dutch to teach them an obvious trick which they had been most devotedly practicing for over half a century before Brazil, or North America, was discovered.

Beautiful, untamed Brazil was born a slave, even as her old mother in Europe was a slave. When the first blacks were sold in Virginia in 1619, the heavy chains of bondage for nearly a century had hung about the neck of the great daughter of Portugal growing up toward freedom south of the Amazon.

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* Stephens, p. 224.

† Grant, *History of Brazil* pp. 3, 4.

*O Brazil não possuia mammiferos domesticaveis e foi o gado introduzido das ilhas portuguezas; introduziuse então e egualmente a cultura da *canna de assucar* em S. Vicente em 1532 a d'ahi se espalhou por todas as capitanias. Essa era a grande agrircultura, em tal clima etempo só possivel com os escavos que no mesmo momento vinham de Guiné. A grande propriedade começou com a escravidão e foi a causa de tumltos com os indios, cuja escravização dubiosamente legal não tinha entao assumido caracter de importancia. (Page 70.)

DISTINGUISHED DESCENDANTS

of

Bishop Cottrell, Bishop Coppin

Byrd Prillerman, Bishop Hurst

Channing Tobias and Mrs. Maggie L. Walker

The Looking Glass

LITERATURE

EFFIE LEE NEWSOME in "Our Young People's Book of Verse":

Venitia is so lovely,
So sparkling-eyed, so gay,
Her friends, her very parents
Just worship her all day!
Their great bright cars flash past us
To where Venitia reigns,
Queen of the rarest dresses,
Of lace and gay satins.

And my girl Jane sits watching!
I know her heart sinks low
To see Venitia's parents
And friends adore her so.
But as I gaze, this sentence
Keeps flashing through my brain,
"I'd rather be the mother
Of little homely Jane!

* * *

"I believe that we are but at the beginning of a great catastrophic era in which shall disappear a great part of our old 'white' civilization, with its virtues, its vices, its beauty, its ugliness. Another again shall flourish, a new order shall take birth. I am not anxious for the destinies of life. They are infinite. But those of our Europe are not so. And those that are taking birth at present will have to face fierce assaults.

"Only a small number of men in Europe still possess a free and clear mind, as well as a fraternal heart towards the miseries and errors of millions of beings blindly given over to the fate which carries them away. It would be a good thing if they could unite themselves—and I have tried to help to this end as far as I could. Any effort in this direction will be met with my sympathy, especially those for bringing the elite of the thinkers in Europe and Asia." —(Extract from a letter of Romain Rolland.)

ART

SAYS the New Orleans *Item*, a Southern white daily:

A Negro vaudeville troupe recently gave an entertaining midnight performance for white folks in the Lyric treatre. Albert, age four, was "headliner." Looking mighty small when alone on the stage, he played his part and danced with such vim and naturalness that the white folks could not help appreciating and applauding. Part of it was training, but most of it was the natural expression of his racial instinct for rhythm, music and gesture. His play, or his acting, was so natural that it was hard to distinguish between them. That is why his performance was so good.

A reporter, describing the scene backstage, told how the Negro actors, waiting for their cues, joked, practiced steps, pantomimed and eagerly watched the ones on the stage. Even off stage they are minstrels, fun making actors. A white minstrel, off stage, would have sat upon a trunk and glumly cursed the heat.

The Negro has an art, music and mannerism all his own. The white man cannot imitate them. It isn't in his blood. We've borrowed the Negro's jazz and danced to it, but we cannot create it. Our ancestors were born in the wrong place for that. There is a haunting, pulling, minor strain in the true Negro melody and jazz that the white man cannot imitate. No white man could have composed "Swing Low Sweet Chariot." He hasn't the background, the background of centuries of oppression. The Negro's music, and his minstrel art are his own. Neill O'Brien and Al Fields through long years of practice are clever imitators, and amusing as such, but, after all, they are only imitators.

The Negro has his art, and there is something pathetic in the picture of a true artist denied expression of his art because of a black skin.

* * *

Science comes to confirm this. Sir Arthur Evans, examining the ancient art of Crete, which flourished 3500 years ago, says in the New York *Times*:

Of special interest is the recurrence among the fresco remains of monkeys, these being appropriately depicted amidst exotic thickets of plants with bright-beaded flowers in papyrus-like tufts; the genus represented, as I am informed, is cercopithecus, and from the reconstruction of a nearly complete figure of one animal it may be now possible to establish the species. These monkeys are not found nearer than the Sudan, but from the careful rendering of characteristic points and the sureness of touch displayed it is clear that the artist had had long practice in drawing them from life.

So far, indeed, as African connections are concerned, still more astonishing evidence was supplied by some fragments of small painted stucco frieze, its field alternating blue and white, found at a slightly higher level and therefore probably belonging to a somewhat later Minoan structure. . . .

We see here a Minoan captain, armed with two spears and wearing embroidered loin cloth and cap made of a black goat's scalp, including the horns, leading his troop at a run. Of his men, who seemed to have been armed with only a single spear, but who wear an otherwise identical uniform, fragments only of two figures have been preserved. But their skin is coal black.

POLITICS

CALVIN COOLIDGE, now President of the United States, told the colored people of Atlanta, in January, 1921: (Italics are ours!)

But as great as all that may be, all that the commonwealth of Massachusetts and your friends there have done for you, does not compare with that *which the people around you have done for you*, are doing for you now and will continue always to do for you; and friendly though the people of Massachusetts have been, and helpful though they may have been, *you have no better friends than those who live about you here and contribute always to your welfare*, your success and your happiness. And if you want to make good for the work that has been done by the men and women of Massachusetts, *continue to co-operate with the people around you here;* continue in your industry, in your work day by day.

* * *

We were at the time somewhat puzzled to know just what the "friends" were doing for us but now we know, having received the "Address of the State Wide Conference of Negroes in Georgia."

* * *

These are some of the delicate attentions mentioned:

In our cities the closely crowded tenements, with poor sewerage streets and lights, make it most uncomfortable for the people who are forced to live there. In our rural communities, the shanties grouped together in quarters on the plantations, without light or paint, or places for privacy, are not only uncomfortable, but are prolific breeders of disease, immorality and crime. . . . Overseers, in most cases, have absolutely no interest in these laborers, excepting the amount of work that they can extract from them by long hours and hard driving. Many of them are known to lend encouragement to gambling, whisky making, adultery, and crooked living in general, as a means of holding his labor on the farm under the threat of the law, if said laborer should choose to withdraw.

Four-fifths of all the public schools for colored are taught in churches and lodge halls, with absolutely no equipment whatever to aid the teachers in imparting the instructions which they are supposed to give. In many of them, there is not a sign of blackboard, nor a single desk, to say nothing of maps, charts, etc., while the public schools of the white people are equipped with the necessary apportions essential to modern ideas in education, at the expense of a public school fund. Nine-tenths of these rural colored schools are taught by teachers who have never completed as much as a first-rate eight grade grammar school course, and who know absolutely nothing of the advantages of a normal school training, such as is necessary to prepare people for the holy task of developing the human mind. The salary of these teachers in many instances is smaller than the wage of the plowhands laboring on the same plantations.

Accommodations for travel are a constant menace to every self-respecting colored person who boards our passenger trains. It is not unusual to find the coach provided for colored passengers to be at the same time the baggage car, mail car, the butcher's booth and the conductor's desk, where our wives and daughters are frequently subjected to the most uncouth manners and forced to hear language too vile to be uttered.

In practically every instance of personal difficulties between a white man and a colored man, the colored man alone must suffer. If he strikes in necessary defense of himself or habitation, he invariably suffers the extreme penalty of the law, if perchance he escapes the fury of the mob. If his life is taken by an individual white man, the coroner's jury invariably denominates it justifiable homicide. If his life is taken by a mob, even in broad daylight, it is always found that he came to his death at the hands of parties unknown.

Unskilled colored labor in Georgia has suffered grievously by the operation of the iniquitous labor contract law. Under the guise of this law, colored laborers have been held in a state of involuntary servitude, for long periods of time, subjected to corporal punishment, murdered with impunity, confined to certain restricted quarters, their downsitting and uprising being as closely guarded as in the days of legal slavery, from all of which conditions and cruelties he has often been wholly unable to escape.

The most disturbing menace of all evils which we now suffer is the menace of the mob. No influence has done more to drive colored people away from the state, to give Georgia a bad name in the mouths of those who live without its borders, to deter both capital and labor from our state, and to keep up the unsettled conditions of colored labor here, than the influence of the mob. In the midst of it, no colored person, however honest, industrious, humble and law-abiding, can possibly feel himself safe overnight.

* * *

And finally comes this:

The cause of most of the trouble to which we have above referred lies in the fundamental error of attempting to run a democracy without all the people. The leaving of 45 per cent of the population of Georgia out of its governmental affairs, in our judgment, is largely responsible for the one-sided program which the state is operating,

and the neglect that the colored people now sustain.

* * *

This statement is signed by colored bishops, school presidents and teachers, editors, bankers, merchants, lawyers and farmers.

As a result of these expressions of deep and abiding love, we learn from the Macon *Telegraph* that 77,500 Georgia Negroes tore themselves from their "best friends" last year and came to live with Calvin Coolidge in the cold and cruel North.

CHILDREN

"THE Child and the Home," by Benzion Liber, has questions and answers in the discussion. We extract the following:

Question: Would you permit white children to play with colored children?

Answer: Of course, I would! And, as conditions stand nowadays in the United States, association between children of both races should be encouraged. In fact, the only hope to ever solve the race problem in this country is in the children, who, if left alone, would soon wipe it out, so that the next generations will forget all barriers and prejudices created and maintained by those who have or have had an interest to divide in order to rule—and to enslave. Look at the children of both races in some sections of the Northern cities: They play, fight and have fun together, entirely forgetting the color of their skin. Children, by themselves, do not see any class or other distinctions. If they like a companion, he is unceremoniously admitted to their society and becomes a friend. Uninfluenced, the most "aristocratic" or the richest child will enjoy the society of the poorest and socially lowest little playmate. Just permit one generation of all white and black children of the South of the United States to frolic and romp together and refrain from telling them anything about the struggle that is going on or about the days of servitude and slave-ownership; let them grow up with the sentiments gained personally from one another through direct contact, and the face of this great commonwealth is changed.

I know, you fear that the colored child may be an inferior being. But you are not so careful when it comes to white playmates. Your child may associate with the progeny of mentally deficient, unsocial, physically and morally deteriorated, criminal individuals; of prostitutes; of characters for whom you may have nothing but pity or contempt and whose hands you would never shake; but they are all right if they are white. The difference between the thin layer of culture and breeding which covers our instincts and our barbarous and primitive inner beings and that of the freshly civilized Negro is one of quantity and is not always to our advantage. It takes only a generation or two of imitative upbringing to change a "savage" into a "civilized" person and it would take no more for our descendants to revert to the "savage" state if left at the mercy of primeval customs in some African village.

You have acquired the Negro by plunder and barter, you have worked him and stolen the products of his labor. While liberating him officially, you have implanted into him the slave psychology and debased him so as to keep him down, weighted by the mass of calumnies with which you have surrounded and chained him. Hypocritically you deplore his low mental state while you are doing everything to arrest his progress. You are fiendish toward him and in your relations with him lawlessness is a virtue. You are mean and stingy in the recognition of his rights and you administer him your much vaunted education by the drop. But in spite of all that his genius which is equal to yours has escaped from your shackles and is soaring higher than we would expect in a people with bruised wings. He begins to show attainments which are not only his pride, but yours as well. And if he can produce a thousand, a hundred, ten, even one learned, talented, cultivated individual, he has in himself the potentialities and the material which can make him as good or as bad as you are. Oh, give him a chance, give him a fair chance!

* * *

The United States Children's Bureau has been studying child mortality:

Census figures for the entire United States birth registration area show that the Negro infant mortality rate is considerably higher than the white rate.

Facts were secured from more than 1,000 Negro families in which babies were born during the year of the study. Thirteen per cent of the entire number of births for the year were in these families.

The infant mortality rate among these colored families was higher than that among any other group, either native white or foreign born, except among the babies of Polish mothers, which had a slightly higher rate than the Negroes. The Negro rate was 158.6 per 1,000 compared with 95.9 for native white mothers and compared with 51.0 for babies of Jewish mothers, who had the lowest mortality rate of any nationality group in the city.

Among the colored babies, then, the greater poverty of the fathers (with the attendant evil of poor housing), the more general employment of the mothers, the tendency toward larger families and shorter intervals between births, and the wider prevalence of venereal disease indicated by the high mortality assigned to syphilis, were increasing mortality, while mothers' nursing of their babies, prenatal care, and instruction and supervision received from infant-welfare agencies were tending to reduce mortality.

The Outer Pocket

Wilmington, Del.

YOUR statement of position in the August CRISIS is perfectly splendid. It's exactly what every Negro—if he is honest with himself—must know is true and right. As a former teacher of colored youth in both mixed and separate schools I thank you, with sincerest appreciation.

ALICE DUNBAR-NELSON.

Dallas, Texas.

Your statement regarding your Philadelphia speeches satisfied me completely.

GEORGE F. PORTER.

East Dedham, Mass.

I wish that I could tell you how much I enjoy and thoroughly agree with your editorials and articles in THE CRISIS. Your article in this issue, the tragedy of "Jim Crow" is particularly clear, sane, and illuminating, and best of all points to the plain duty of all of us.

MEDORA W. GOULD.

Shabani, Rhodesia, South Africa.

My object in writing "The Black Man's Place in South Africa" was to refute the allegation, so strongly believed by nine tenths of the whites all over the world, that the black man is inherently inferior to the white, for I can see no hope of melioration till that belief is shattered. And obviously, testimony to that end must come from a white man who can speak with authority, as I can. I am a magistrate in this country. I have dealt with the Natives of South Africa, lived amongst them many years and learnt their languages like one of themselves, and I am a Dane by birth and education. As to the policy of separation, I have supported it because of the hardness of the white man's heart which, as a student of history, I do not think can be freed from the prejudice that springs from physical difference even when his mind has been freed from the preconception of his racial superiority. But whether I am right in this or not I think you will agree that the first thing to do is to destroy the fetish of "The Black Man's Inferiority" and that, as I think, can be done only along the lines I have attempted together with actual proof of equal capacity, which is now accumulating. . . . I have had a large number of letters from white men of all kinds and persuasions in this country acknowledging that the book has made them think and that it has changed their opinions. The whole of the South African press has reviewed it, mostly in leaders, and not one paper has dared to join issue with me over it. I am convinced that it has done a greater service to the Negroes of South Africa than all the missionaries have so far rendered, not because I wrote it, but because it speaks the truth.

PETER NIELSEN.

Wilberforce, Ohio.

Look out for the crackers in that Tuskegee hospital; if they win their point it will soon degenerate into a slaughter-house and a brothel, unless they abandon their crystalized form. How much longer must the social clique of slaveholder descendants rule our country, because of the weakness of the whole mass of the population saving what is left of the New England stock and the old Quaker element of eastern Pennsylvania? Be encouraged. Keep on fighting as long as God lends you vitality here! Truth, right and justice will win in the "Eternal years of God."

T. G. STEWARD.

Washington, D. C.

With the decided object of electing one or more of our men to the House or Senate forces should be put at work at once to educate the newcomers to the North from the South in the proper use of the ballot, and to impress upon them the necessity of electing some men of color to represent us in Congress. These newcomers are settling in large numbers in certain districts, and in such districts there is a glorious chance of our men carrying it in an election. If the regular parties will not—in such districts—put up a colored man as its regular candidate, then let some Negro run as an independent, and our folks should carry him to success.

WILLIAM H. WILKERSON, JR.

MAIN STREET, PARIS

EDWIN MORGAN

MONTMARTRE, Rue Fontaine, Café-Bar, two in the morning. Outside the gray calm of Paris night. Inside, America! American drinks, American drunks, American hair parted in the middle, American hop-and-shake dance, American attitudes, American ideas, lumbering, bumping in the smoke-fog, large, overpowering illogicalities —America

Enter two black men.

America!

"Garsong!"

"Ga-r-r-r-sun!"

Outrage!

The proprietor: *"Portez-moi ça, et vive-ment!"*

Gesticulations. One large gesture. Six waiters. Two blacks.

"Nigger!"

Two black men rise from the gutter, Rue Fontaine. One picks up his broken spectacles, quietly. Laughter. An American boy staggers from his woman toward the door.

"You—black——!"

The men walk away, quickly. America! White faces turn toward the light again. The French orchestra labors at "Yes—We Have No—", etc. The French women laugh like actresses. The clientele is immaculate. It is over.

But no! The next day the proprietor is arrested. His place is closed. There is a law protecting men of color. Since the Great American invasion from overseas, there has to be. Besides these men are princes, sons of an African King; Frenchmen, wounded and decorated in the Great War; Doctors of the University of Paris, and one a special pleader in the Court of Appeals of the City of Paris.

But the Americans! Nothing! The innuendoes and the sarcasms of the newspapers, the next morning find them without apology. Reminder that this is France and not the States discovers them without remorse. In their spacious craniums still circulate little, comfortable ideas.

Though the French government may toady a little for American money, and the French public overcharge, in such circumstances as these, their position is clean and clear.

But so is the Americans'!

A NEGRO-MOTHER'S CRADLE-SONG

COLONEL CHARLES YOUNG

SLEEP, little son! Rest, ebon head!
Sad, your mother mourns your soldier-father dead,
Who on the soil of France bravely fought and bled;—
Sleep! Sleep!

When grim and grewsome War took its terrific toll
And grey Grief filled the heart with sorrowing of soul,
He answered then the call of the world for Freedom's right.
Sleep, little son! Good-night.

Shade of my dead! Oh warrior one!
Watch from your realm upon our little son.
Teach him that you died that all might rise and run;
Watch! Watch!

Make for him a place in the world's new March of Man;
And be, oh spirit fine, his leader in the van.
Ah grant, dear husband mine, your sad wife's fond request;
Rest, warrior one! Then rest!

Sleep, little son! Sleep, little son!
I pray your Living Lord that victory is won;
That all the daring deeds by our dear soldier done—
Deeds done—

Up to the throne of God will rise in surging Throngs,
Holding high hands to Heav'n to right a Race's wrongs.—
Mind not, my darling son, your mother's eyes that weep:
Sleep, little son! Now sleep!

SHEIKS AND VAMPS

LUCILLE LYLES
Chicago, Ill.

J. P. SCOTT
Cleveland, O.

GRACE E. JACKSON
New Bern, N. C.

GWENDOLYN M. BELASCO
Washington, D. C.

VERTNER W. TANDY, JR.
New York City

The Horizon

¶ Camp Pleasant, Blue Plains, D. C., which Mrs. Laura B. Glenn manages so successfully, is filled with happy youngsters who write us:

"Here we are—a group of happy campers. We are smiling because we just can't help it, we're so happy. Don't you see our pavilion and our tents? We only wish you could see our shower, our Baby Shack, our see-saws, our merry-go-round, our dining room and oh, so many other things, and next summer we do hope we'll be back here to enjoy the wonderful, new, swimming-pool. Oh yes, our mothers and baby brothers and baby sisters are all out here, breathing this delightful fresh air and eating this delicious, wholesome food. Won't we be sorry when our two weeks are up and we have to leave Mrs. Glenn?"

¶ Dr. Inman E. Page is the new principal of Douglass High School in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Dr. Page was formerly president of Lincoln Institute of Missouri, and then of Langston University, Oklahoma. He was recalled to Lincoln but has finally returned to Oklahoma City. He is a graduate of Brown University and has spent twenty-five years in educational work in Oklahoma—fifteen of which were spent as President of Langston University.

¶ The International Council of the Women of the Darker Races of the World held its session recently in Washington, D. C., and elected new officers. Mrs. Booker T. Washington is president. The chief work of the Council during the past year has been the investigation of the condition of Haitian women and children. The purpose of the Council is to disseminate knowledge of colored people the world over.

CAMP PLEASANT

"SOME ONE TO PLAY WITH"

Harry and Truxton Kingslow
Williamson, W. Va.

Jiblas, Soloma, Abba and
Esther Ockbit
Abyssinia, Africa

Strethen, Marjorie and Escoe
Jackson
Perry, Kansas

Calvin, Irving and Kenneth
Merchant
Davenport, Iowa

James, Sarah, Alpheus and Jesse
Merchant
Chicago, Ill.

Bettie and Scott Stewart
Ogden, Utah

Vivian, Robert and Syliva
Robinson
Gary, Ind.

Ruthlyn, Katherine, Willis and
Annie Cole
Louisville, Ky.

Charlotte and Burghardt Patton
Tyler, Texas

Douglas Shorts | Bertie Burton | Malcolm Dade | Ellen Diggs

¶ Two young men who have been preparing for Harvard University have won unusual distinction this year at their respective preparatory schools. One of these, Malcolm Dade, son of Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Dade of New Bedford, Mass., was awarded the Dickinson prize of $25 for excellence in declamation and reading at the commencement exercises of Williston Seminary. He also received the Albert S. Hill prize of $20 for having done the most effective work in the Adelphi Debating Society. Benner Creswill Turner, the other young man, is the son of Dr. and Mrs. E. J. Turner of Columbus, Ga. Young Turner was graduated with *"cum laude"* in June from Phillips Andover Academy. During the year 1921-22 he was awarded the Harvard Andover Scholarship prize of $300 for high standing in the preceding 3 years. The principal of Phillips Andover writes of him: "I don't think we have ever had a more consistently strong record on our books than the one which he has contributed during his course here. It places him among the best half dozen boys in a school of over six hundred, an achievement deserving the highest commendation. Best of all, he has taken his honors with modesty and sanity."

Benner C. Turner
Columbus, Ga.

¶ Terre Haute, Ind., can boast of two clever young girls. Hattie and Vivian Hammond. Hattie was only 5 when she entered school and only 16 when she finished the High School. In all that time she has missed only 1½ days. In addition to her interest in her studies she has shown marked proficiency in music for she plays both piano and violin and has been pianist at the Calvary Church for 5 years. Now she is in the State Normal school and plays in the orchestra there. Her sister Vivian is only 13 but she is in the Junior High School and gives promise of becoming an artist.

¶ Two other youngsters of High School age won and deserved recognition at their Commencement, but their pleasure was marred through the selfishness and stupidity of their schoolmates. Bertie Burton and Douglas Shorts of Penns Grove, N. J., were to have taken part in the Commencement Program. Douglas stood sixth in his 3½ years' studies and had made an extra good record for his last six months. His work in trigonometry added over 200 points to his record. Bertie Burton's standing placed her among the first six honor pupils. Consequently both these children deserved the recognition on the program which is ordinarily accorded to such merits, and it is a pleasure to know that the faculty awarded them such a place. But their white classmates "because of certain unlooked for causes" did not "feel justified in taking their seats on the platform at Commencement." One of the sweetest pleasures of youth was therefore sacrificed to silly, unreasoning prejudice.

¶ Three of the 93 pupils graduating this June from the High School of Monmouth,

Frances Lee Jessie Hurst Hattie Hammond Ernest Norris

Illinois, were colored. One of these three pupils, Ellen Diggs, led the entire class with an average of 99.5 per cent! The Chamber of Commerce of Monmouth gives annually three prizes. So naturally this year the first prize consisting of $15 and a gold medal went to young Miss Diggs.

¶ Thoughtful little Frances Mary Lee of East Orange, N. J., won a place recently among 16 prize winners throughout the country, by writing an essay for a contest held by the national organization of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. She was the only New Jersey girl to receive a prize. Her subject was "The Life of George Washington and his Service to his Country." When asked why she had chosen Washington for her subject she replied: "I thought he had done more for his country than any other man and I thought he had done it with a better will than any other man." Isn't that a good answer for a girl of eleven?

¶ Jessie Carter Hurst of Barbourville, Ky., is 8 years old and in the sixth grade. For a whole term she made 100% every day in spelling which is much better than the Editors of the CRISIS can do; also she plays the piano for the Sunday School at the First Baptist Church.

¶ Nineteen year old Roger Grant is the 1923 tennis champion of Grand Rapids, Michigan. He won his title by defeating J. D. Macpherson in a hotly contested five-set match on the courts of the Grand Rapids Boat and Canoe Club. The score was 2-6, 5-6, 1-6, 6-2, 6-0. Grant's method was to play deep in the court, thereby forcing his opponent to do all the footwork at an exhausting pace. The play in the first set was very cautious, but the second set was a hard fought battle. Here Grant's strong back hand was his greatest asset. The last set found the boy still in fine shape and able to slash the ball across the court with an appalling accuracy which constantly found his opponent off balance. Mr. Macpherson played a game match however and was the first to congratulate the victor. Grant has had to labor hard for his tennis knowledge for his work has often interfered, but his perseverance at the game which he loves has brought him a well merited success.

¶ Ernest Norris was salutatorian to the graduates of Tuskegee this year.

¶ Philadelphia has lost two of its most honored citizens in the deaths of Miss Louise Venning and Dr. William Myers Slowe. Miss Venning belonged to a well-known Philadelphia family of the highest standing and was a teacher for many years in the Philadelphia public schools. Dr. Slowe was born in Clark County, Virginia, and was a graduate of Lincoln and Howard Universities. During the World War he was commissioned as first lieutenant of the Dental Corps and received an honorable discharge in 1919 with the rank of captain. He was an active figure in the civic and political interests of Philadelphia.

¶ In Cincinnati, Ohio, A. Lee Beatty, 54 years old, colored attorney and former member of the Legislature, has been sworn in as Assistant United States District Attorney.

¶ The South African National Congress which held its annual assembly at Bloemfontein, passed resolutions declaring the indisputable rights of the Bantu population of the four provinces of the Union of South Africa "to unrestricted ownership of land in this the land of their fathers."

¶ At the final session of the National Negro Business League, held late this summer

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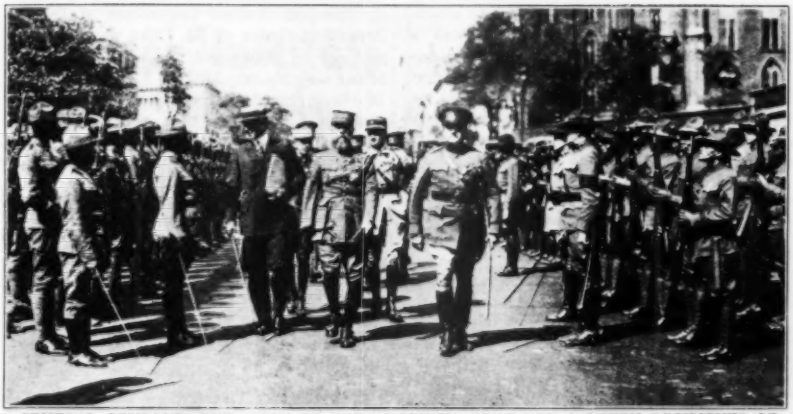


GENERAL GOURAUD, THE "LION OF THE ARGONNE", WHO LED A DOZEN REGIMENTS OF BLACK TROOPS IN THE GREAT WAR, REVIEWS THE 15TH REGIMENT, N. Y. N. G.

at Hot Springs, Arkansas, Robert R. Moton was re-elected president.

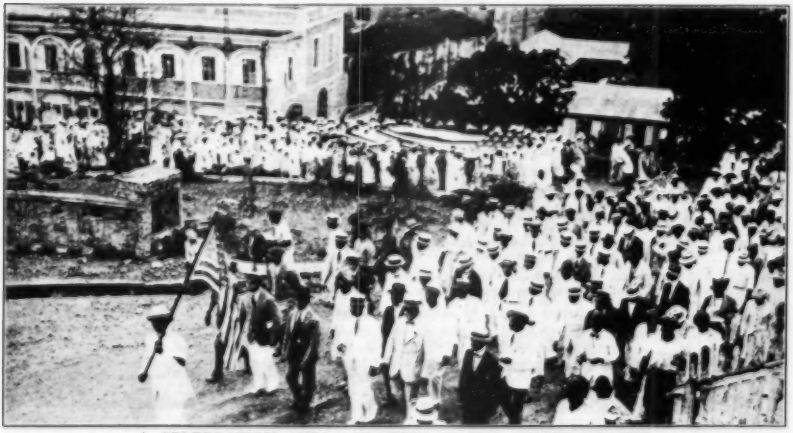
¶ The *Baltimore Bulletin of Education* published in a recent issue the articles of Mason A. Hawkins and Harry T. Pratt, principals of public schools, on "Summer Schools and Colored Pupils". This is the first time articles by colored principals have been published.

¶ At the next session of Congress, Secretary Work of the Interior Department will request an appropriation of $500,000 for the construction and equipment of an addition to the Medical and Dental Schools at Howard University.

¶ The excavation for the building of the new $80,000 dormitory for boys at Tuskegee has begun. This building is greatly needed because of the increased number of boys seeking training at the Institute.

¶ One of Boston's colored baritones, Mr. Moses Hodges, has for years been a successful teacher in New Zealand.

¶ The Director of the well-known Martin-Smith Music School, Inc., of New York City, David I. Martin, is dead. He was 44 years old and had been in New York City since his 14th year engaged in the pursuit of music. He was the first director of the Music School Settlement for Colored People.



A CELEBRATION AND A PROTEST IN THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

He resigned this position in 1913 to establish his own school. Mr. Martin was a member of many associations and also president of the New York Local of the National Association of Negro Musicians. He is survived by his wife and three children, one of whom, Eugene Martin, has gained considerable reputation as a violinist.

¶ The 56th annual convention of the Independent Order of St. Luke was held this summer in Richmond, Va. The presiding officer was Madam Maggie L. Walker, Right Worthy Grand Secretary. Mrs. Walker mentioned the fact that the Independent Order of St. Luke is the only Negro member of the National Association of Fraternities.

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